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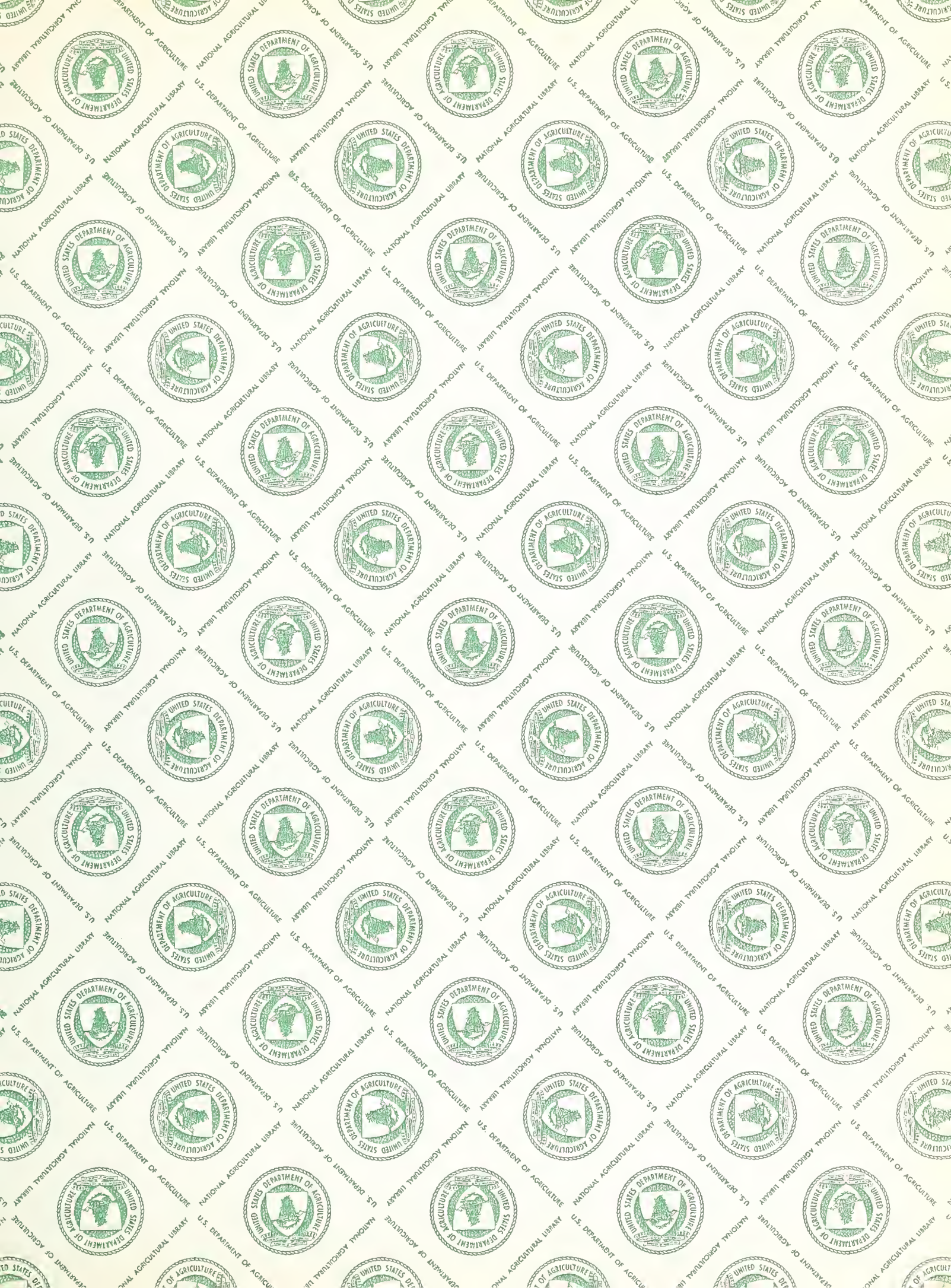
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1958 OUTLOOK ISSUE

November 1957
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The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

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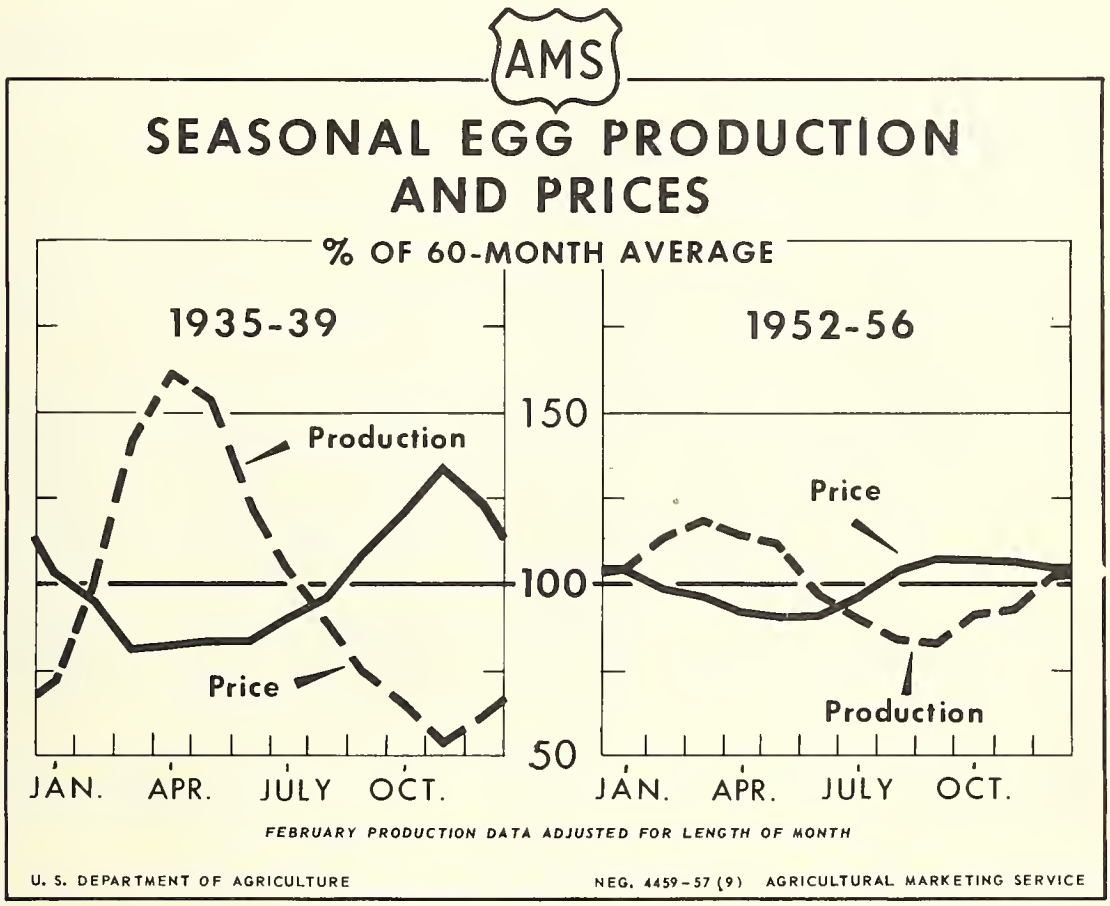

Seasonal swings in egg production are smoothing out, and with them, seasonal swings in egg prices. By producing a larger proportion of eggs during the months when prices have historically been higher than average, farmers are reducing the amounts by which prices in those months exceed the annual average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Month or date	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil. doz.	Aug.	330.2	380.7	382.3	Sept.	314.4	371.8	368.0	To continue below last year
Average number of layers on farms	Millions	Aug.	283.4	288.1	284.3	Sept.	304.4	307.3	298.6	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Aug.	14.0	15.9	16.1	Sept.	12.4	14.5	14.8	
Apparent disappearance shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Aug.	27.5	27.0	1/26.7	Sept.	27.0	27.1	1/26.0	Also down from year ago
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Aug.	10.0	17.5	16.6	Sept.	6.4	8.1	9.7	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Aug.	3.4	16.1	17.8	Sept.	1.9	13.2	13.5	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Sept.	47.9	38.6	40.0	Oct.	49.1	38.1	43.0	Highest since January 1956
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	Sept.	88	75	75	Oct.	85	72	80	
Retail price (AMS)	Ct.per doz.	Aug.	65.9	56.8	56.0	Sept.	69.2	58.9	61.0	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	12.2	10.6	11.7	Oct.	12.9	10.8	12.8	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Sept.1	2,769	1,020	1,174	Oct.1	1,933	727	891	Later weekly reports are closer to 1956
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Sept.1	180.1	167.9	164.7	Oct.1	155.8	152.0	147.3	
Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries	Millions	Aug.	70.9	137.4	141.4	Sept.	67.8	121.7	131.9	
Pullets not yet of laying age on farms	Millions	Sept.1	214.7	153.9	132.1	Oct.1	146.8	93.1	82.4	
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	Sept.	3.90	3.65	3.43	Oct.	3.83	3.53	3.37	
POULTRY										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	30.5	18.2	18.6	Oct.	29.0	17.2	17.2	Reflecting record supplies of poultry meat
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	23.5	14.6	13.6	Oct.	22.7	13.1	12.7	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	26.3	17.2	17.2	Oct.	25.0	16.0	15.8	
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Percent	Sept.	91	60	60	Oct.	88	56	55	
Retail price of broilers and fryers, ready-to-cook (AMS) 2/	Ct. per lb.	Aug.	---	49.6	50.8	Sept.	---	48.0	47.9	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	33.9	26.7	22.9	Oct.	34.3	25.9	22.3	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Sept.1	94.2	111.5	100.2	Oct.1	113.4	137.3	112.5	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Sept.1	38.5	53.0	101.9	Oct.1	51.3	98.2	150.0	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	---	3.6	3.8	Oct.	---	3.5	3.6	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	8.8	7.3	6.7	Oct.	9.0	7.3	6.6	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Millions	Sept.	---	22.2	24.5	Oct.	---	21.4	23.8	

1/ Partly estimated.
2/ Revised, October 1957. This series begins, April 1949.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 8, 1957

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SUMMARY

Egg producers are likely to find 1958 a more profitable year than 1957. Egg prices will be higher, feed costs lower and sales only slightly under the record volume of 1956 and 1957. Improved egg-feed price relationships this fall and winter will likely induce some increase in number of chickens raised next spring for flock replacement. These replacement pullets will begin to lay in the second half of 1958. However, about 5 percent fewer layers will be on hand at the beginning of 1958 than a year earlier, and the average number during the year will be slightly under 1957. Egg production per bird probably will show an increase of 2 percent, as it has in each of the past 8 years. Thus, egg output on farms in 1958 is likely to be within 2 percent of the record 61 billion produced in both 1956 and 1957.

Prospects for producers of poultry meat are not as favorable. Broiler production in 1958 will probably rise slightly above the 1957 record of about

1.4 billion birds. Prices received by broiler growers during the year are likely to average close to the 19 cents per pound currently estimated for 1957. Prices will be above the 1958 average during the summer and lower during the final quarter. The fact that practically all broiler production in the specialized areas is "contracted" tends to sustain output, despite narrow profit margins.

In the turkey industry, financial arrangements similar to those in the broiler industry are appearing. This may limit the 1958 decline from the record 80.6 million turkeys raised in 1957. But if a cut of 5 to 10 percent develops, turkey prices in the last 4 or 5 months of 1958 will probably exceed comparable 1957 prices. For early 1958, the price prospect is dominated by large storage stocks of turkey, and prices will be below 1957. Current testings of breeders and hatchings of turkey eggs suggest a sharper 1958 cut in output of small turkeys and heavy white turkeys than of Bronze turkeys.

For most of next year, expected lower average feed prices than in 1957 will tend to hold poultry production -- especially broilers -- at higher levels than their prospective prices would indicate.

The small cut in production and the growth in population will reduce per capita supplies of eggs in 1958 as much as 5 percent from the 360 eggs estimated for 1957. This would be the lowest level in 15 years. The decline in egg consumption per person the last several years, despite record incomes and relatively low egg prices, indicates a decline in consumer demand for eggs.

Storage stocks of turkeys are large and supplies for calendar 1958 are expected to total 5.7 pounds (ready-to-cook) per person if the production is cut the expected amount. Consumption at this level would be only slightly smaller than the record of 5.8 pounds per person in 1957. The anticipated slight rise in broiler output would raise per capita chicken consumption from 25.3 pounds in 1957 to about 26 pounds in 1958. More than 70 percent of this will be broilers, the rest farm and backyard chickens.

Prospective developments would raise farmers' 1958 gross income from egg and poultry production above the 3.2 billion dollars indicated for 1957. Net income would be up more than gross; per-unit costs of production will be lower on account of lower feed prices, and receipts for eggs probably will be up, particularly early in the year. Prices may also be up for turkeys by the end of 1958.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Background

In early 1957, prices for each of the major poultry commodities were at the lowest levels since the early 1940's. Production of eggs and broilers and storage stocks of turkey were record for that time of year. Both shell and dried eggs were purchased under Federal programs during the spring. After

mid-year egg prices picked up. This reflected the 18 percent cut from 1956 in the number of chickens raised for laying flock replacement. Egg prices this fall have continued well above 1956, and wholesale prices in early October were the highest in 2 years. Broiler prices also rose during the summer, but have since declined to the lowest levels of the year to date. Turkey prices declined through the first 10 months of 1957, reflecting the large stocks and the record number of early-crop birds. Late-hatched turkeys -- the basis for slaughter in the last 2 or 3 months of the year -- are fewer than in 1956.

Number of Chickens Raised Likely to Increase in 1958

It seems reasonable to expect that the number of chickens raised in 1958 will be from 4 to 6 percent larger than in 1957. Even with a 6 percent increase, the actual number would be the smallest on records going back to 1909, except for the 394 million head raised in 1957. The number of pullets raised has not declined as much as the number of chickens raised, for more than half of the chicks bought now are sexed pullets and mortality rates are much smaller than 4 to 5 decades ago.

Plans for the number of chickens to be raised for laying flock replacement in any one year are made largely on the basis of price relationships during the six to eight months ending in the spring of the year concerned. With continuation of present prices of eggs and feed, the egg-feed price ratio in the current fall-to-spring period will be 20 to 25 percent higher than a year earlier, though no higher than the average of recent years. On the average over a period of years ending about 1950, such a percentage change in this ratio could be taken to indicate a relative change about half as large in the number of chickens to be raised (table 3). In more recent years, however, the changes in chickens raised have been smaller than would be indicated by this relationship, particularly when the ratio increased to no more than average, as is the prospect for the current season. Moreover, egg production is being concentrated to an increasing extent in large specialized flocks which do not vary in size as much from year to year as was true of smaller, "farm-sized" flocks. Then, too, the very unfavorable seasons of 1954, 1956, and early 1957 have resulted in a more rapid exodus of poultrymen out of egg production.

Number of Layers in 1958 To Average Below 1957

On October 1, 1957, the number of potential layers was 5 percent smaller than a year earlier. Favorable relationships between egg and feed prices will tend to retard the rate of seasonal reduction in flock size to next summer. But through that period the number of layers probably will continue below a year earlier.

In the second half of 1958, the size of the laying flock will be increased by the addition of pullets. Usually the change from a year earlier in number of potential layers for any fall period is around half as great as

the change in number of chickens raised that year compared with the previous year. For the fall of 1958, the increase in layers will be smaller than usual compared with the rise in number of chickens raised. A principal reason for this is the large number of old hens to be replaced in the fall of 1958 -- birds being kept this fall in an effort to maintain egg production. Secondly, there seems to be a tapering off in the rate of increase in proportion of chicks bought as sexed pullets (tables 4, 5, 6).

The average number of layers during 1958 probably will be 3 or 4 percent below the average for 1957. Because of the reduced number of 1957-hatched layers which will be available in the early fall of 1958, the number of hens (second-year and older layers) which then will be laying will be sharply reduced from the 163 million on farms October 1, 1957. As many as 15 million more pullets than were raised in 1957 will be required from the 1958 hatch to give as many layers as this fall, assuming no hens would be kept for a third laying year and half of the 1957-hatch of pullets would be kept for a second year of egg production (in 1958-59). Thus, the number of layers for January 1, 1959, may about equal that in prospect for January 1, 1958 -- both may be 5 percent below January 1, 1957.

Increased Production per Bird to Partly Offset Decline in Layers

One of the remarkable achievements of the poultry industry is the rise in egg production per layer. In only 5 years of the past 32 has the number of eggs produced per layer on hand during the year shown a decline. From 1947 to 1957 the yearly output per layer rose from 160 to almost 200 eggs, an increase of about 25 percent (table 7). In each of the past 8 years the increase has been 2 percent. A similar increase is likely in 1958 and probably for a number of years before a tapering off occurs.

The prospective 2 percent increase in production per bird in the coming year will offset about half of the likely decrease in average number of layers for 1958. The resulting total output of eggs, however, will be the highest on record except for the 1956 and 1957 levels of 61 billion eggs. The annual rate of total egg output probably will change little during 1958. In the first 6 or 8 months, output will be slightly below a year earlier. But in the closing months, total production will equal or slightly exceed the late 1957 levels.

Egg Consumption to Decline from 360 per Person in 1957

Per capita egg consumption in 1958 is likely to be about 5 percent below the 360 eggs indicated for 1957. Egg consumption is calculated essentially by dividing total population into the egg supplies that remain after accounting for the amounts used for hatching, international trade, changes in stocks, and the Armed Forces. Consumption has been dropping since the 1945 peak of 402 eggs per person (tables 9, 23). An apparent declining demand for eggs is a factor in this downtrend.

In 1958 about one percentage point of the decline in per capita egg supplies will be due to the year-to-year change assumed in the egg production from backyard flocks. The greater requirement of eggs for hatching in 1958 will have a slight bearing upon the supply for consumption. Population increase will also affect supplies available per person. The result will be a reduction in per-person egg consumption to around 5 percent below the 360 eggs in 1957. This would be 11 percent below the 1947-49 average and the lowest since 1942.

The role of backyard (nonfarm) flocks in egg production is gradually declining. On the basis of a survey in the late 1940's, this was estimated at 10 percent of production on farms, for both egg output and production of by-product chicken meat (i.e., other than specialized broilers). A later estimate has put the figure at 5 percent of farm production 1/. Accordingly, the annual allowance for supply from this source is being reduced by one percentage point per year, until the transition from 10 percent to 5 percent is achieved. The allowance for 1958 will be 6 percent.

Egg Prices to Average Higher in 1958

With continued large consumer incomes and about a 5 percent reduction in per capita egg supplies, prices to farmers for eggs in 1958 are likely to increase significantly over the 35 cents per dozen expected for 1957. The rise will be most pronounced in the first 8 months. Little change from a year earlier is likely the last 3 or 4 months because prices since September 1957 have already reflected a reduced level of supply.

The prospective 1957 average of 35 cents per dozen is the lowest since the 32 cents of 1944. The 1957 price at 73 or 74 percent of parity was still above the 72 percent received in 1950 which was the lowest since 1940.

In early November, future contracts for the September 1958 delivery of eggs in Chicago were selling above 41 cents per dozen (table 10). This price was about 8.5 cents per dozen higher than the closing price for comparable contracts which were settled in September 1957, and about 3 cents higher than the price of September contracts at this time in 1956.

Each fall since 1952, years of generally low egg prices and profits have alternated with years of higher prices and profits, as shown by the following tabulation:

Low year	Egg-feed price ratio, Aug.-Dec.	High year	Egg-feed price ratio, Aug.-Dec.
1952	11.8	1953	13.4
1954	8.9	1955	12.6
1956 1/	10.5 (10.5)	1957 1/	(11.7)

1/ Aug.-Oct. average in parentheses.

1/ Chickens and Eggs: Production, Distribution, and Gross Income, 1950-54; Statistical Bulletin 183, AMS, USDA. June 1956.

Continued Low Prices for By-Product Chickens

Prices for farm-produced chickens are not likely to rise significantly in 1958. In terms of volume, these chickens are over-shadowed by the large prospective outputs of commercial broilers, and by the prices prevailing for broilers. In the first 10 months of 1957, prices for farm chickens averaged 13.8 cents per pound live, compared with 17.6 cents in the same period of 1956 (table 13). In 1956 sales plus home consumption of farm chickens was about 1.7 billion pounds, live weight, compared with 4.3 billion for broilers.

Because these farm chickens provide a relatively small proportion of the income from the typical egg production enterprise, continued low prices will not be a significant deterrent to the numbers of replacement chickens to be raised in 1958. In 1956, the latest year for which records are available, only 12 percent of the gross income (cash receipts plus value of farm-consumed products) from the egg production enterprise came from the sale of chickens; eggs brought the overwhelming share of the proceeds. The trend in past years, of reduced recovery value for the by-product chickens, has led to increased chick sexing and, where practicable, has extended the egg production period for layers. Future changes in sexing and lengthened laying spans are not likely to be sudden or abrupt.

Consumption on farms where produced accounted for 27 percent of the 1956 disposition of farm chickens. Use of mature chickens for canned chicken, chicken soup, and frozen pies took 13 percent or 147 million pounds (eviscerated) of farm output. An additional 16 million pounds of eviscerated young chickens, some of which were by-product type, were used for processed poultry products. Further large quantities were used near the localities where produced.

Mature farm chickens -- hens -- are the one class of chickens for which storage holdings are relatively large, and also variable from year to year as well as season to season. (The low and steady level of stocks for broilers, roasters, etc., limits their influence on prices.) The usual peak of holdings for hens occurs about December 1 or January 1, and last season was 83 million pounds, the highest since 1951-52. On October 1 this year, stocks of 46 million pounds were 17 percent below last October. More hens will be retained as layers, which is expected to reduce slaughter in the remainder of 1957 and will likely hold storage stocks below last year's peak.

Broiler Output to Continue Large; Average Prices near Break-Even Level

Broiler production in 1957 will probably total about 6 percent higher than the 1.3 billion birds of 1956, on the basis of placements for the 12 months ended September 30. Broiler prices and broiler-feed price ratios in the past year have generally been lower than the year before.

This seeming willingness to expand output even at relatively low broiler-feed price ratios will likely result in another slight increase in broiler production in 1958. The 1958 increase in output may reach the 6 percent indicated for 1957. Although weekly egg settings and hatchings rose about 10 percent in September and October above a year earlier, the gain seems larger than is likely to be sustained as an annual average. Increased production in 1958 at the 10 percent rate would reduce broiler prices below the prospective 1957 average of about 19 cents per pound. The 1956 average was 19.6 cents.

At the prices reported so far in 1957, the U. S. average broiler-feed price-ratio (table 14) has averaged about 4.0 (pounds of feed that could be bought with the value of a pound of broiler). The most recent monthly figures were 3.8 pounds in mid-September and 3.6 pounds in mid-October. At the most recent levels, the value of the broiler was very little higher than the cost of producing it. On a U. S. average basis, slightly over 2.5 pounds of feed are required to grow a pound of meat, and the chick cost adds almost the value equivalent of another pound of feed to the cost of production. After these two major costs are accounted for, only a scant margin remains to cover other costs including labor.

The organization of the broiler business helps to explain the gains in volume in the face of what seems to be relatively low broiler-feed price ratios.

First, very few broiler growers are dependent on the relation between broiler prices and feed prices for their returns from the enterprise. The usual arrangement is to grow the chickens on a contract that specifies a guaranteed return per bird or per pound. Often a payment is made for efficiency in feed conversion. Also, a bonus based on the market price at the time of sale is sometimes paid. Under this arrangement, the grower risks little out-of-pocket cash. With the enterprise often a sideline to other farm enterprises or to off-farm work, growers are willing to undertake the project under what may appear to be adverse price relationships.

At the same time, however, the contractors who finance the growers are quite willing to continue in the enterprise under what may appear, superficially, to be adverse price relations. Some of them are integrated -- i.e., they carry the operation through several phases, often including slaughter and distribution of the dressed poultry. Others merely represent a tie-in between the feed dealer and grower.

In either case, broiler contracting assures a relatively stable volume of business for the contractor. If his business is primarily feed sales, he "sells" the complete requirements of the contracted chickens. As an alternative to other selling costs, such as greater advertising or promotion, he can often afford to accept a nominal loss on the contract while guaranteeing favorable feed tonnage.

More thoroughly integrated sponsors who carry the set-up through distribution have the same opportunities to recoup nominal losses in production,

plus an additional incentive to guarantee a steady supply of poultry. This steady volume is committed to regular buyers of dressed poultry who would seek other suppliers if a shortage appeared at their accustomed source.

The integrated firm must operate on a large scale with considerable overhead costs that are constant. Intricate scheduling and complex organization make it awkward to accommodate sudden shutdowns or decreases in volume, but increased volume can often be accommodated within an existing plant and organization, and the pressure for peak physical efficiency within the firm is likely to lead to expansion. Finally, many organizations are large enough to maintain their own research organizations. Smaller firms may also benefit from the research findings of government experiment stations and of the manufacturers of feeds and other supplies and of the breeders of chicks. Such research has led to cost reductions which probably permit many successful innovators to secure favorable returns even under recent price relationships.

These industry developments point to a continued large production of broilers in 1958. Output may also increase even further, if broiler prices rise to a level much above 1957 during any sustained period in 1958. The gain in output would continue until prices were at a level closely related to cost of production. The production-increasing aspects of likely lower feed costs in early 1958 also support the expectation of somewhat larger production in 1958 than in 1957.

Recent years have shown a pattern of higher-than-average demand for broilers in the summer and lower-than-average demand in the last quarter of each year. Seasonality of production only partially compensates for this; the heavy summer production is not so large as to reduce the price then to the annual average, but the fourth-quarter output is not reduced enough to keep the price in that period up to the annual average. This seasonal pattern is likely to persist into 1958.

Chicken Consumption Up to 26 Pounds per Person

Increases of about 5 percent each in the 1958 production of commercial broilers and farm-produced young chickens, and a cut of about the same size in the number of hens to be slaughtered, will result in a 1958 supply of chicken meat equal to about 26 pounds per person. This compares with 25.3 pounds in 1957, ready-to-cook basis (table 9). Consumption this year is record-large, a third higher than 10 years ago and double pre-World War II.

Production of chicken meat from backyard flocks is included in next year's consumption estimate on the same basis as described for eggs in an earlier section. Backyard chickens plus farm chickens will provide about 25 percent of the 1958 chicken supply, and specialized broilers 75 percent. In 1957 the percentages were 27 and 73, respectively, and in 1956, 29 and 71 percent.

Red meat consumption in 1958 is expected to total 158 pounds per person, compared with 159 pounds in 1957. An increased production of pork, particularly late in the year, is likely to about offset a decline in per-person beef supply.

Fewer Turkeys Likely for 1958;
Breeder Intentions Down

The record 80.6 million turkeys produced in 1957 are being sold by farmers at the lowest prices since 1941 and 1942 (table 15). These prices are limiting profits or causing losses to an extent that probably will lead growers to reduce production in 1958, although financing by feed suppliers may temper the extent of the decline. An October 1 survey of breeders' intentions to hold turkey hens for hatching egg production implies a cut of about 6 percent from last year. The breeder survey, conducted in 15 states, indicated plans to keep the following number of breeder turkeys, by varieties, each as a percent of January 1, 1957: Heavy white turkeys, 78 percent; other (Bronze) heavy turkeys, 100 percent; Beltsville and similar types, 87 percent (table 16). A later survey (January) will cover farmers' intentions to raise turkeys.

At 22.3 cents per pound in mid-October, the U. S. average farmer's price for turkeys was 3.6 cents below last October and 5 cents below the 1956 average. The October price was the lowest for the month since 1941.

Turkey slaughter in 1957 is, in general, from poults hatched in September 1956 through August 1957. In the first eight months of this period, hatchery production was well ahead of the year before, but in the last 4 months of that period, output turned down. It has continued below a year earlier in September and October, the first two months of hatchings for the 1958 crop. These hatchings in September and October are by no means a firm indication of the forthcoming year's crop.

All of the increase in turkey production from 1956 to 1957 was in the heavy Bronze turkeys. Hatchings of light-breed turkeys and white-feathered heavy breeds, which are slaughtered at generally lighter average weights than Bronze, declined from a year earlier. However, retail supplies of the lighter birds for household use have been adequate and no exceptional price premiums have been paid for them. Consequently, it is reasonable to expect the percentage decline in production of small turkeys next year may be greater than that for large turkeys. As a matter of fact, since July the official testing of turkey breeder birds for pullorum disease has shown greater percentage declines for small-breed turkeys and whites than for Bronze. Compared with July-September 1956, testings this year are down 36 percent for heavy white turkeys, and down 30 percent for light breeds, but down only 5 percent for Bronze birds. These percentages follow the same pattern indicated by farmers' intentions to keep breeders; however, as for hatchings to date, these testings cover only a small part of the season.

Despite the decline from a year earlier in number of turkeys available for slaughter in the rest of 1957 and the first few months of 1958, prices to about mid-year are likely to continue below a year earlier. Large storage stocks of turkey will dominate the price structure to mid-1958.

On October 1, 1957, there were 150 million pounds of turkey in cold storage, 52 million pounds more than the previous record for the date in 1956. These stocks were above last year by a margin that would more than offset the reduced number of live turkeys remaining for slaughter, if reckoned on either a weight or head-count basis. Stocks have continued to increase since October 1 and are likely to remain well above last season's stocks until well into 1958. But a private survey has shown that the extra turkeys in storage this October 1 were all toms, and that holdings of hens were actually slightly below 1956 (table 17). Nevertheless, no sharp price increases are likely the rest of this year when turkey markets remain subject to 1957-crop influences.

After late summer of 1958, however, turkey prices will reflect next year's output. With continued strong demand and production noticeably lower than in 1957, prices to producers then probably will be higher.

In 1956, U.S.D.A. bought 27 million pounds of ready-to-cook turkeys in October-November, for distribution to school lunches and similar outlets.

Canada established an embargo on turkey imports in July and announced a price support level of 25 cents per pound at Toronto and Montreal for live birds weighing under 20 pounds. The Canadian crop of about 7 million poults hatched in the first 8 months of this year is 9 percent above 1956. Canada took 7 million pounds of eviscerated U. S. turkeys in October 1956 through February 1957.

1958 Turkey Consumption to be Sustained by Large Stocks

Even if 1958 turkey production declines 5 or 10 percent, per capita turkey consumption in the United States next year is likely to remain close to the record 5.8 pounds (ready-to-cook) anticipated for the average consumer in 1957. The large stocks that will be in storage January 1 will offset most of the potential production decrease. For example, a 5 percent production cut accompanied by a 30-million pound net reduction in storage stocks from January 1, 1958 to December 31, would result in only 0.1 pound less turkey per consumer.

Turkey consumption per person in 1956 was 5.2 pounds, second largest to that time. It would have been about 0.3 pounds higher and a record if the entire production increase of that year had been eaten in the same year, rather than retained in storage for later use. Similarly, the prospective 5.8 pounds for 1957 is based on the assumption that stocks at the end of this year will rise even further to perhaps 180 million or 200 million pounds, compared with 162 million at the end of 1956 and 95 million at the end of 1955.

Year-end stocks near the anticipated level will sustain 1958 turkey consumption and tend to offset the prospective production decline and smaller supplies expected next year. But by late summer, stocks probably will be reduced to a level close to the pre-1957 average.

Feed Supplies Record High; Prices to Continue Below Year Earlier

Total feed concentrate supplies, which reached 200 million tons for the first time in 1956, increased another 6 percent to a record 213 million tons for the 1957-58 season, on the basis of October data. At the beginning of the 1957-58 feeding year, prices received by farmers for feed grains averaged about 15 to 20 percent lower than a year earlier, although declines in prices of mixed feeds for poultry were not as great. Grain prices probably will continue lower than last year at least through the winter and spring, as a result of the larger 1957 crops and lower price supports. Supplies of high protein feeds for 1957-58 are expected at least to equal the large supply of last year. Production of soybean cake and meal may be a little larger than last year's record output of 7.5 million tons. Prices of high protein feeds in October were only slightly lower than a year ago, and they may average near last year's level for the 1957-58 feeding season (table 19).

Poultrymen's 1958 Net and Gross Incomes to Rise

Gross income to farmers from sales and value of home consumption of eggs and poultry meat next year will likely exceed the prospective 3.2 billion dollars received in 1957. Most of the increase is expected to come from higher annual average prices for eggs and turkeys, and larger broiler output. The volume of production will probably drop off for the principal items other than broilers, so costs for feed and other items will be less than in 1957. In addition, prices for feed -- the poultryman's largest cost -- are likely to be lower than a year earlier. Therefore, production expenses will be less than in 1957. For poultrymen the result will be a greater increase in net incomes than in gross.

Compared with a year earlier, incomes for egg producers in 1958 are likely to be increased more in the first half of the year than in the second half. Turkey producers will have to wait until the second half of 1958 for marked improvement and then only if the industry has cut back production. Broiler growers are not likely to find sharp differences from a year ago on a seasonal basis.

October estimates of the 1957 annual average prices, total production (sales plus home consumption) and gross income for the principal poultry commodities are shown in the following table. Indications of 1958 percentage changes, as assumed for the purposes of this report, are also shown. These

assumed percentage changes would lead to a gross income of about 3.3 billion dollars from poultry and egg production in 1958, up 3 or 4 percent from the prospective 1957 figure. There is no series on net income from poultry and eggs.

Table 1.- Gross income from poultry, 1957 estimates and expected changes for 1958

Commodity	1957				Expected change in 1958, from 1957		
	Production on farms 1/		Price per unit	Gross income	Production on farms 1/	Price per unit	Gross income
	Quantity	Unit					
	Mil.		Ct.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Eggs	5,000	Doz.	35	1.8	-3	+7 - +10	+5
Farm chickens	1,540	Lb.	14	0.2	0	0	0
Broilers	4,500	Lb.	19	.9	+3 - +6	-2 - 0	+3
Turkeys	1,325	Lb.	24	.3	-5 - -10	+5 - +8	0
Total				3.2			+3 - +4

1/ For poultry, sales plus home consumption, live weight.

Table 2 .--Eggs: USDA purchases and Government-assisted programs, 1950 to date

Year	Month												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
				Price support, dried eggs (mil. lbs.) 1/									
1950	1.5	5.5	7.1	11.0	17.0	17.3	13.4	3.7	4.3	0.9	.5	.2	82.4
				Section 32, shell eggs (thous. cases) 2/									
1952	---	---	---	---	78	149	---	---	---	---	---	---	227
				Section 6, dried whole egg solids 3/									
1955	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
				ICA program for export of eggs to Spain (thous. cases) 4/									
1955	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	70
				Section 32, medium-size shell eggs (thous. cases)									
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	207	281	77	584
				ICA program for export of eggs to Spain (thous. cases) 4/									
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	141	161
1957	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
				Section 32, large shell eggs (thous. cases)									
1957	---	169	145	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	314
				Section 32, dried egg solids (mil. lbs.)									
1957	---	---	0.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.8

1/ Under discretionary authority of the Secretary of Agriculture toward price objective of 75 percent of parity

2/ Shell eggs were contracted in the spring, and title taken by the Government after delivery from storage in the fall. Month of purchase indicated as contracting month.

3/ No offers were accepted under the announcement for this program, which was open in January.

4/ The allotment for these programs was in terms of dollar value, to the amount of $1.5 million in the first program and $2.5 million in the second program. Actual expenditures under the respective programs were $1.2 and $2.3 millions, respectively. The estimated quantity of eggs covered by these transactions is indicated.

Table 3 .- Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised, and pullets on farms, United States, 1925 to date

Year	Egg-feed price ratio (weighted average) 1/	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms, January 1 following	Percentage of preceding year: Egg-feed price ratio (weighted average)	Percentage of preceding year: Chickens raised	Percentage of preceding year: Pullets on farms, January 1 following
	Lb.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1925	12.9	679			103	
1926	13.5	718		105	106	
1927	13.4	750		99	104	
1928	12.2	700		91	93	
1929	13.1	751	253	107	107	
1930	13.8	777	244	105	103	96
1931	10.6	709	230	77	91	94
1932	11.6	736	237	109	104	103
1933	14.3	750	238	123	102	100
1934	10.9	644	212	76	86	89
1935	11.4	658	226	105	102	107
1936	13.1	715	249	115	109	110
1937	9.4	601	215	72	84	86
1938	11.4	651	242	121	108	113
1939	12.6	697	254	111	107	105
1940	10.4	634	240	83	91	94
1941	11.5	745	278	111	118	116
1942	13.2	844	319	115	113	115
1943	14.7	1,001	350	111	119	110
1944	11.2	832	301	76	83	86
1945	12.8	890	322	114	107	107
1946	11.9	738	281	93	83	87
1947	11.3	719	278	95	97	99
1948	9.8	615	258	87	86	93
1949	12.7	705	287	130	115	111
1950	9.6	620	258	76	77	90
1951	11.4	623	261	119	101	101
1952	9.1	561	238	80	90	91
1953	11.3	548	255	124	98	107
1954	10.9	540	257	96	99	101
1955	9.7	462	2/239	89	86	93
1956 2/	12.1	479	252	125	104	105
1957 3/	9.1	394		75	82	

1/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January, 3; February, 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 4.--Factors indicative of numbers of layers to be on hand January 1, 1958

(a) Fall pullet numbers and derivation

Year	Chickens raised	Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	Computed number of pullets among chickens raised 1/	Pullets on hand					
				October 1			January 1 following		
				Laying	Not yet laying	Total	Laying	Not yet laying	Total
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1946	738	22	435	126	199	325	244	37	281
1947	719	26	438	131	195	326	243	35	278
1948	615	30	387	125	176	301	227	31	258
1949	705	31	444	140	185	324	255	32	287
1950	620	32	397	141	142	283	229	29	258
1951	623	33	399	143	144	288	231	30	261
1952	561	37	370	142	117	259	215	23	238
1953	548	42	372	154	112	266	231	24	255
1954	540	49	383	168	104	273	233	25	257
1955	462	50	333	148	94	242	211	27	239
1956	479	53	349	168	93	261	219	32	252
1957 2/	394	3/54	292	144	82	226			

(b) Fall hen numbers and derivations

	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1		Hens on hand	
	Hens	Total, including pullets	October 1	January 1 following
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1946	151	473	202	150
1947	150	431	198	140
1948	140	418	193	141
1949	141	399	184	137
1950	137	424	189	141
1951	141	399	179	136
1952	136	397	172	135
1953	135	373	156	116
1954	116	371	154	111
1955	111	369	166	122
1956	122	360	152	120
1957 2/	120	371	164	

1/ Computed with allowance for pullets among straight-run chicks bought.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Intentions.

Table 5 .- Composition of flocks, October 1 and January 1 following, 1931 to date

Year	Hens				Pullets						Other young chickens, Oct. 1	Pullets not yet laying, Jan. 1 following		Total of listed categories for respective dates	
	Oct. 1		Jan. 1 following		Oct. 1				Laying, Jan. 1 following						
	Number	As a percentage of Jan. 1 pullets	Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 hens	Number: Laying	Number: Not yet laying	Number: Total	Total as a percentage of chickens raised	Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 laying and not yet laying		Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 "other young chickens"	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following 1/
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.
1931	195	80	156	80	84	156	240	34	185	77	122	44	36	557	385
1932	189	82	154	81	88	167	254	35	192	76	133	45	34	576	391
1933	184	78	147	80	87	167	254	34	196	77	130	42	32	568	385
1934	180	76	139	77	79	149	229	36	172	75	102	40	39	511	351
1935	171	81	136	80	88	154	242	37	186	77	104	40	38	517	362
1936	164	73	130	79	101	110	271	38	210	77	119	39	33	554	379
1937	171	69	138	81	89	159	248	41	173	70	85	42	49	504	353
1938	158	73	134	85	100	175	276	42	194	70	102	48	47	536	376
1939	167	69	139	83	101	186	287	41	202	70	111	51	46	565	392
1940	158	62	141	89	112	180	292	46	192	66	98	48	49	548	381
1941	166	69	150	90	123	205	328	44	221	67	113	57	50	607	428
1942	183	66	170	93	137	227	363	43	255	70	115	63	55	661	488
1943	228	71	174	76	124	269	393	39	282	72	151	67	44	772	523
1944	229	65	172	75	134	212	347	42	254	73	100	47	47	676	473
1945	214	71	151	71	128	243	371	42	269	73	137	53	39	722	473
1946	202	63	150	74	126	199	325	44	244	75	87	37	43	614	431
1947	198	70	140	71	131	195	326	45	243	75	86	35	41	610	418
1948	193	69	141	73	125	176	301	49	227	75	70	31	44	564	399
1949	184	71	137	74	140	185	324	46	255	78	75	32	43	583	424
1950	189	66	141	75	141	142	283	46	229	81	75	29	39	547	399
1951	179	69	136	76	143	144	288	46	231	80	74	30	41	541	397
1952	172	66	135	79	142	117	259	46	215	83	59	23	39	490	373
1953	156	66	116	74	154	112	266	49	231	87	58	24	41	480	371
1954	154	60	111	72	168	104	273	50	233	85	42	25	59	469	369
1955	166	65	122	73	148	94	242	52	211	87	36	27	77	444	360
1956 2/	152	64	120	79	168	93	261	55	219	84	30	32	107	443	371
1957 3/	164	65			144	82	226	57			28			418	

1/ For January 1, these are "potential layers"; for October 1, these differ from potential layers by the inclusion of "other young chickens."

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Chickens raised, pullets on farms January 1 following, and chick sexing, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Chickens raised 1/	Sexed pullets bought as a percentage of total chick purchases	Pullets on farms 2/			
			As reported		As a percentage of chickens raised	
			Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.
1930	777			244		31.4
1931	709		240	230	33.9	32.4
1932	736		254	237	34.5	32.2
1933	750		254	238	33.9	31.7
1934	644		229	212	35.6	32.9
1935	658		242	226	36.8	34.3
1936	715		271	249	37.9	34.8
1937	601		248	215	41.3	35.8
1938	651		276	242	42.4	37.2
1939	697		287	254	41.2	36.4
1940	634		292	240	46.1	37.9
1941	745		328	278	44.0	37.3
1942	844	20.9	363	319	43.0	37.8
1943	1,001	17.2	393	350	39.3	35.0
1944	832	20.3	347	301	41.7	36.2
1945	890	18.5	371	322	41.7	36.2
1946	738	22.3	325	281	44.0	38.1
1947	719	26.0	326	278	45.3	38.7
1948	615	30.0	301	258	48.9	42.0
1949	705	31.0	324	287	46.0	40.7
1950	620	32.0	283	258	45.6	41.6
1951	623	33.0	288	261	46.2	41.9
1952	561	37.0	259	238	46.2	42.4
1953	548	42.0	266	255	48.6	46.5
1954	540	49.0	273	257	50.4	47.6
1955	462	50.0	242	239	52.4	51.7
1956 3/	3/ 479	4/ 53.0	261	252	54.6	52.6
1957 4/	394	5/ 54.0	226		57.4	

1/ For farm flock replacement; excluding specialized broilers.
2/ Laying and not yet laying.
3/ Revised.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Intentions to purchase.

Table 7.-Annual egg production on farms, and rate of lay per bird, 1940 to date

Year	Potential layers (hens and pullets) Jan. 1	Average monthly numbers of layers on hand during the year	Egg production per-- Hen or pullet on hand Jan 1.	Egg production per-- Layer on hand during the year	Total egg production
	Million	Million	Eggs	Eggs	Million cases
1940	393	297	101	134	110
1941	381	301	110	139	116
1942	428	342	114	142	135
1943	489	383	112	142	152
1944	524	396	112	148	163
1945	474	369	119	152	156
1946	473	358	118	156	155
1947	431	345	128	160	154
1948	418	322	131	166	152
1949	399	331	141	170	156
1950	424	340	139	174	164
1951	399	328	145	177	161
1952	397	320	146	181	161
1953	373	312	155	185	161
1954	371	314	159	188	164
1955	369	309	161	192	165
1956 1/	360	311	169	196	170
1957 2/	371				

1/ Preliminary.

Table 8.-Chickens raised and October 1 potential layers, by regions, 1950 to date

Year	Region: North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	Total, United States
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	(a) Chickens raised						
1950	90.6	119.7	169.2	63.8	116.7	59.7	619.8
1951	93.8	118.6	170.8	65.4	111.6	62.7	622.9
1952	88.5	107.1	147.8	63.2	96.8	57.6	561.0
1953	90.4	106.6	152.2	57.5	86.3	54.5	547.5
1954	83.6	107.2	150.4	57.8	84.3	56.7	539.9
1955	77.8	88.3	125.6	50.6	67.2	52.3	461.9
1956 1/	74.0	92.4	134.3	53.8	73.0	51.1	478.6
1957 2/	62.3	71.0	105.6	49.7	59.1	46.6	394.3
	(b) Potential layers on farms, October 1 3/						
1950	76.3	91.0	138.2	44.0	79.9	42.7	472.1
1951	76.3	90.9	137.4	42.8	75.9	43.7	466.9
1952	73.0	81.3	123.8	39.8	69.5	43.1	430.6
1953	73.0	81.9	119.4	40.2	62.8	45.3	422.5
1954	74.8	81.5	123.7	39.1	62.4	45.6	427.0
1955 1/	75.3	79.1	113.6	36.8	58.6	45.0	408.2
1956 1/	75.3	80.4	117.3	38.7	56.9	44.2	412.8
1957 2/	68.1	73.9	110.3	39.7	54.2	43.8	390.0

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Potential layers are hens, laying pullets, and pullets not yet of laying age.

Table 9.--Eggs, chicken, turkey, and red meats: Civilian per capita consumption, 1940 to date 1/

Year	Eggs	Chicken			Turkey		Red meats, carcass weight equivalent			
		New York dressed basis	Ready-to-cook basis	Approximate percent broiler meat is of total chickens	New York dressed basis	Ready-to-cook basis	Total	Beef and veal	Pork excluding lard	Lamb and mutton
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1940	319	18.8	14.1	14	3.5	2.9	142.4	62.3	73.5	6.6
1941	311	20.6	15.4	18	3.5	2.0	143.7	68.5	68.4	6.8
1942	318	23.6	17.7	18	3.6	3.0	140.3	69.4	63.7	7.2
1943	347	30.7	23.0	18	3.3	2.7	146.8	61.5	78.9	6.4
1944	354	27.1	20.4	19	3.3	2.7	154.2	68.0	79.5	6.7
1945	402	28.9	21.6	23	4.2	3.5	145.2	71.3	66.6	7.3
1946	379	25.9	19.4	21	4.5	3.7	154.2	71.6	75.9	6.7
1947	383	23.5	18.1	24	4.2	3.6	155.3	80.4	69.6	5.3
1948	389	23.2	18.3	30	3.7	3.1	145.5	72.6	67.8	5.1
1949	383	25.2	19.6	36	4.1	3.3	144.6	72.8	67.7	4.1
1950	389	26.4	20.6	42	4.9	4.1	144.6	71.4	69.2	4.0
1951	392	28.1	21.7	48	5.4	4.4	138.0	62.7	71.9	3.4
1952	390	28.4	22.1	53	5.7	4.7	146.0	69.4	72.4	4.2
1953	379	28.4	21.9	56	5.7	4.8	155.3	87.1	63.5	4.7
1954	376	---	22.8	60	---	5.3	154.7	90.1	60.0	4.6
1955	371	---	21.4	65	---	5.0	162.8	91.4	66.8	4.6
1956 2/	369	---	24.7	71	---	5.2	166.4	94.5	67.5	4.4
1957 3/	360	---	25.3	73	---	5.8	159.0	92.8	62.0	4.2

1/ Revised on basis of unadjusted population.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Estimated.

Table 10.- Monthly range of daily closing prices of egg future contracts on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 1955-56 contracts; and 1957-58 contracts to date

Range of daily closing prices (per dozen) during the month of:	Contracts by delivery month in which contract is deliverable 1/				
	September	October	November	December	January
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1954					
October	36.10B-38.65	24.25-27.35	25.30-28.40	25.90-29.30	25.90-29.25
November	37.40-39.00	37.45-38.40	25.65-29.60	26.20-29.65	26.20-28.45
December	36.30-38.75	36.30-38.75		35.45-27.10	25.15-27.80
1955					
January	38.00-43.85	38.00-43.30			27.55-31.85
February	42.60-47.35	42.65-47.30			
March	42.30-46.55	42.20-46.95			
April	42.00-44.90	41.80-44.95	41.55-44.80		
May	40.20-42.75	40.70-42.90	41.50-43.25		
June	40.90-42.65	41.55-43.35	42.50-44.10	42.40-44.40	
July	35.25-41.95	36.10-42.70	37.05-43.55	38.10-43.75	36.85-43.25
August	37.15-40.45	37.35-41.45	38.35-42.35	38.50-42.50	38.30-41.00
September	38.30-41.35	38.65-42.45	39.85-43.40	39.90-43.85	38.50-42.25
October	40.20-43.10B	31.10-37.65	29.35-39.15	30.40-40.05	30.25-38.50
November	40.40-42.95	40.25-43.00	28.85-35.75	30.25-39.25	30.20-37.30
December	42.55-46.70	42.85-46.25		40.50-45-65	38.05-46.55
1956					
January	43.15-46.20	42.80-46.05			43.20-46.45
February	43.15-44.85	42.65-44.65			
March	42.15-44.50	41.75-44.25			
April	42.65-44.35	42.15-43.90	41.50-43.05		
May	41.70-45.00	41.70-44.65	41.40-44.15	40.95-43.75	
June	38.25-42.60	38.05-42.70	38.05-42.65	38.05-42.65	
July	37.35-40.60	37.45-40.80	37.40-40.80	37.45-40.75	38.05-39.95
August	30.20-35.60	31.00-36.40	31.65-36.45	32.05-36.30	32.10-35.80
September	31.95-36.55	32.65-37.05	33.10-37.15	33.45-36.55	32.80-35.65
October	38.60-39.50	30.55-34.45	31.30-35.25	32.15-35.30	32.15-34.60
November	38.20-39.50	38.20-39.90	28.65-31.15	28.90-32.10	29.60-32.25
December	38.50-39.90	38.65-40.00		28.50-32.95	29.25-32.30
1957					
January	38.00-39.65	38.00-39.80			28.75-30.15
February	37.55-39.85	37.05-40.05			
March	35.75-37.75	36.00-37.50			
April	35.50-36.45	35.95-36.80	36.55A-37.60		
May	32.55-35.90	33.25-36.35	33.80-37.00	34.60-37.50A	
June	30.90-33.75	31.70-34.60	32.60-35.40	33.50-36.10	33.45-35.95
July	31.25-35.20	32.05-36.20	33.05-37.20	33.95-38.05	33.15-37.30
August	33.10-34.55	34.20-35.75	35.25-36.90	35.95-37.85	35.50-36.80
September	32.30-34.25	33.05-35.90	34.30-37.15	35.35-38.10	34.80-37.00
October	39.25-41.10	34.05-35.20	35.25-36.40	36.40-37.40	35.90-37.15
November 2/	41.15		36.25	37.20	37.40

1/ Gaps between brackets, or in series of numbers, denote change in year of contract.
2/ Closing price as of November 4, 1957.
A - Asked. B - Bid.

Table 11.- First-of-month storage stocks of shell and frozen eggs, 1951 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
					(a) Shell eggs, cases							
1951	1/	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.2
1952	.1	.2	.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	.4
1953	.2	.1	.2	.4	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	.3	.1
1954	.1	.1	1.4	.4	.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.3
1955	.2	.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.3
1956	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5
1957	.3	.3	.5	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.9		
					(b) Frozen egg, pounds							
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147		
					(c) Frozen egg, case equivalent 2/							
1951	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.8	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.5
1952	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.5	1.9
1953	1.3	.9	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.6
1954	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.4	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.5
1955	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.3	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.6
1956	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.4	2.8
1957	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.8		
					(d) Shell and frozen combined, case equivalent							
1951	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.9	3.8	6.3	7.4	7.2	6.2	4.9	3.7	2.7
1952	1.9	1.6	2.5	3.8	5.1	7.0	7.7	7.0	5.9	4.9	3.5	2.3
1953	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.1	3.4	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.3	3.3	2.5	1.7
1954	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.8	4.3	5.7	6.5	6.1	5.2	4.4	3.7	2.8
1955	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.7	4.5	6.5	7.3	7.3	6.4	5.2	4.1	3.0
1956	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.1	4.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.3
1957	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.0	4.0	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.7		
					(e) Egg solids (dried egg), pounds 2/ 3/							
1951	96.1	90.5	81.1	74.5	58.9	51.4	46.2	37.0	30.4	25.2	22.1	19.1
1952	17.7	17.0	15.6	14.8	14.2	11.3	10.6	9.4	7.8	6.4	5.1	4.3
1953	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.9	2.7	2.0	1.4
1954	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.3	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.1
1955	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.7	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.3
1956	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.6	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.2	4.5	3.9
1957	3.6	4.3	3.1	3.4	3.9	5.5	7.0	6.9	6.3	4.5		

1/ Less than 0.5 million cases.

2/ During the period covered by this table, one case of eggs is considered equivalent to 38½ pounds of mixed whole frozen egg, or 10.2 pounds of egg solids.

3/ Large stocks in early years of this series reflect USDA inventories.

Table 12.- Storage holdings of shell eggs July 1 and production of liquid egg compared with egg production on farms, February-June, 1940 to date

Year	Production of shell eggs on farms, February-June	Cold-storage holdings of shell eggs, July 1		Production of liquid egg, February-June 1/		Sum of July 1 storage holdings of shell eggs plus February-June production of liquid egg	
		As reported	As a percentage of production on farms	As reported	As a percentage of production on farms	As reported, equivalent cases	As a percentage of February-June production on farms
	Million cases	Million cases	Percent	Million cases	Percent	Million cases	Percent
1940	60.6	7.5	12.4	5.3	8.7	12.8	21.1
1941	61.6	6.4	10.4	6.7	10.9	13.1	21.3
1942	72.1	7.9	11.0	16.0	22.2	23.9	33.1
1943	82.7	8.9	10.8	21.4	25.9	30.3	36.6
1944	88.3	11.4	12.9	26.1	29.6	37.5	42.5
1945	83.5	6.1	7.3	15.0	18.0	21.1	25.3
1946	83.4	9.9	11.9	16.2	19.4	26.1	31.3
1947	79.1	4.2	5.3	14.1	17.8	18.3	23.1
1948	76.7	5.7	7.4	10.1	13.2	15.8	20.6
1949	75.8	2.3	3.0	11.8	15.6	14.1	18.6
1950	79.0	3.7	4.6	13.9	17.6	17.6	22.3
1951	76.7	2.4	3.2	8.6	11.3	11.1	14.4
1952	76.4	3.4	4.4	7.6	10.0	11.0	14.4
1953	73.6	1.5	2.0	8.3	11.2	9.8	13.3
1954	74.2	1.6	2.2	9.2	12.4	10.9	14.6
1955	74.5	2.3	3.1	8.9	12.0	11.2	15.1
1956 2/	75.2	1.5	1.9	9.0	11.9	10.4	13.8
1957 3/	76.0	1.8	2.4	8.6	11.4	10.4	13.7

1/ For freezing, drying, and use as liquid. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--Mid-month average prices received by farmers for poultry products, 1951 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						(a) Eggs, per dozen							
1951	42.6	41.4	43.7	43.2	45.2	44.7	46.6	49.6	55.0	55.6	56.5	51.1	47.7
1952	40.5	34.7	34.0	35.2	34.2	35.7	43.3	48.2	48.7	50.3	51.9	46.6	41.6
1953	45.8	42.0	44.7	45.5	45.9	45.7	47.7	50.2	51.4	53.2	49.7	48.5	47.7
1954	46.3	45.7	38.7	35.0	33.1	33.0	34.5	37.4	33.8	32.4	33.9	32.7	36.6
1955	32.2	39.6	39.8	35.9	33.8	33.8	35.2	39.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	47.2	38.9
1956 1/	46.6	40.2	39.6	38.5	37.6	36.4	36.6	36.9	38.6	38.1	37.2	37.1	38.7
1957 2/	33.2	32.8	30.6	30.8	29.0	29.0	32.1	36.3	40.0	43.0			
						(b) Commercial broilers, per pound							
1951	26.4	29.2	30.8	30.5	28.8	29.7	29.3	29.7	29.1	26.4	25.7	25.7	28.5
1952	28.8	29.3	28.1	27.1	25.3	26.8	29.3	31.0	31.3	29.1	31.6	29.7	28.8
1953	27.9	27.7	28.1	28.0	27.2	26.2	28.3	27.9	27.1	26.7	26.0	23.2	27.1
1954	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2	23.1
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956 1/	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957 2/	18.0	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.4	20.7	21.4	21.0	18.6	17.2			
						(c) Farm chickens, per pound							
1951	24.9	27.1	28.7	29.0	29.3	27.0	26.4	24.6	23.9	23.0	22.6	23.3	25.0
1952	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.0	22.5	21.7	21.8	22.4	21.9	20.6	21.6	22.3	22.1
1953	23.2	24.0	25.2	24.9	24.8	22.9	23.0	22.7	21.6	20.2	20.8	21.0	22.1
1954	21.3	21.6	22.6	21.1	19.7	18.6	16.5	16.8	15.3	14.0	14.5	14.3	16.8
1955	15.4	18.6	20.9	20.3	20.2	19.7	19.3	18.4	18.8	18.0	17.5	17.9	18.6
1956 1/	19.2	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.2	18.0	16.7	16.1	14.6	13.1	12.9	13.6	16.0
1957 2/	14.1	14.4	14.8	14.5	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.5	13.6	12.7			
						(d) All chickens, per pound							
1951	25.9	28.5	30.2	30.0	29.0	28.6	28.1	27.2	26.4	24.5	24.2	24.7	27.0
1952	27.8	28.2	27.4	26.2	24.4	24.9	26.4	27.0	26.3	24.5	26.7	26.7	26.2
1953	26.8	26.9	27.4	27.3	26.5	25.2	26.4	25.7	24.2	23.4	23.5	22.5	25.3
1954	23.4	22.4	23.3	23.5	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.0	19.5	17.8	17.7	17.4	21.1
1955	22.0	23.9	27.8	26.8	25.6	25.7	24.7	24.4	23.2	20.6	19.8	19.0	23.4
1956 1/	20.4	21.1	21.6	20.6	20.7	19.8	20.6	18.8	17.2	16.0	15.6	15.8	18.8
1957 2/	17.1	18.4	18.8	18.4	18.4	19.4	19.8	19.2	17.2	15.8			
						(e) Turkeys, per pound							
1951	33.9	34.5	35.3	35.3	35.4	35.8	35.3	35.3	36.3	35.8	37.8	39.6	37.5
1952	37.1	36.1	34.5	34.5	32.0	32.3	31.9	32.6	33.2	32.9	33.7	34.6	33.6
1953	33.6	33.3	33.6	33.3	32.5	31.7	32.3	32.7	32.4	33.3	33.9	34.5	33.7
1954	33.2	33.9	33.6	33.3	31.0	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6	28.8
1955	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5	30.2
1956 1/	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	27.2
1957 2/	27.6	27.3	26.0	26.8	24.9	23.4	22.1	22.6	22.9	22.3			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 14.--Annual product-feed price ratios for poultry enterprises, and returns above feed costs in egg production, available data, 1940 to date

Year	Egg-feed price ratio, United States 1/	Broiler-feed price ratio		Turkey-feed price ratio, United States	Returns from egg production above feed costs, United States 3/
		United States *	Salisbury, Maryland 2/		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars
1940	11.5	n.a.		8.4	63
1941	13.5	n.a.		9.2	127
1942	14.2	n.a.	6.7	9.8	176
1943	14.5	n.a.	8.0	11.1	225
1944	11.5	n.a.	7.1	10.8	151
1945	13.4	n.a.	7.6	11.5	236
1946	11.3	n.a.	7.0	9.7	196
1947	11.1	6.2	6.0	7.7	249
1948	11.4	6.5	6.3	9.8	279
1949	13.2	5.8	5.8	11.0	340
1950	10.3	5.6	5.4	8.8	208
1951	12.0	5.3	5.1	8.9	349
1952	10.0	5.1	5.2	8.0	249
1953	12.3	5.2	5.1	8.6	388
1954	9.4	4.3	4.4	7.9	224
1955	10.8	5.0	5.4	8.3	295
1956	10.9	4.0	4.2	8.2	311
Jan.-Oct.					
1954	9.5	4.4	4/4.4	7.9	199
1955	10.3	5.2	4/5.6	8.1	234
1956	11.0	4.1	4/4.3	8.4	268
1957	9.7	4.0	4/4.2	7.0	228

1/ Simple average. 2/ From 1942 through 1948, ratios were based on price of broilers and price of feed on 1st day of month; 1949 to date on weekly basis. 3/ Per hundred layers, assuming U. S. average feed costs, egg prices, and rates of lay. 4/ Weekly average, 44 weeks.

* This series begins in 1947.

n.a. - Not available.

Table 15.- Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, June 1953 to date

Season	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States											
1953-54	31.7	32.3	32.7	32.4	33.3	33.9	34.5	33.2	33.9	33.6	33.3	31.0
1954-55	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9
1955-56	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6
1956-57	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	27.6	27.3	26.0	26.8	24.9
1957-58	23.4	22.1	22.6	22.9	22.3							
	(b) Live, heavy type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/											
1953-54	---	---	29½-31	29-29½	28-29	28-29	28-29	29-30	---	---	---	---
1954-55	25-26	24-25	24-25	24	22-22½	23-24	23-24	21½-23	---	---	---	---
1955-56	25-26	28	27	27-29½	29-30	26½-27	26½-27	---	---	---	---	---
1956-57	30-33	28	25-26	24½-26	25-25½	23-24½	26-28	---	---	---	---	22
1957-58	20-21	17	18-19	21	19½							
	(c) Live, heavy type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/											
1953-54	---	---	32	32	33	35-35½	36½-37½	---	---	---	---	---
1954-55	26	28	28	28	28	31-32	31½-32	---	---	---	---	---
1955-56	25-26	30	29	30½-31	34½-35	33	31½-32½	---	---	---	---	---
1956-57	31	27-28	26½	27½-28	27-27½	25½-26	25½-26	---	---	---	---	24
1957-58	22	20	20-21	21½-22	22							
	(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, first day of month 1/											
1953-54	56-60	55-59	56-59	55-57	55-59	53-56	51½-54	51-54	51-54	51½-54½	49½-53½	49-53½
1954-55	50-52	46½-49	47-49	47-49	46½-49	44-48	43½-46	43-45	44-48	44½-48	46-49	47½-50½
1955-56	48½-52½	49½-53	51-54	55½-57	50½-54	48-50	47½-48½	53-54	54-55	54-55	57½-58	61½-62
1956-57	64-65	65-65½	65½-66	60-61	50-52	43-44½	48-49½	47½-49	46-47	44-44½	45-46½	42-44
1957-58	44-45	40-43	40-41	37½-40½	38-39½							
	(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, first day of month 1/											
1953-54	61-64	59-61	56-59	55-57	56-57	58-60	59-60½	60-61½	60-61½	60-61½	59½-61½	---
1954-55	---	51-53	45½-48	48-49½	47-49	49½-51	51-53	48-51	48-51	48-50	48-50	51½-53½
1955-56	51½-53½	50-52	48-49½	49½-51	51-52½	52-54	50½-52	50-51	50-51	49½-51	50-51½	53½-54
1956-57	52½-53½	47-48½	46-47	43½-44½	44-44½	44-45	44-45½	42-43	39-40	39½-41½	42½-43½	---
1957-58	42½-43½	---	37-38	37½-38	38-39							
	(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia and West Virginia, first day of month 1/											
1953-54	35	33	32-33	33	33-33½	36½	37½	37	35	37	33	30
1954-55	30-31	27-29½	26-26½	27½-28	29	31-32	32	28	30	30	30	31
1955-56	31	30½-31	30-30½	30-30½	30½-31	30-31½	28-28½	29½	---	33	30-31	29-30
1956-57	29	26½-27	26½	25-26	25	25½-26	26-27	26	26-27	26	26	24-25
1957-58	23-23½	23	23	23-23½	24-24½							
	(g) Live, heavy type toms, Iowa, first Friday of month 1/											
1953-54	---	---	---	30	30-30½	29-31½	30-31	---	---	---	---	---
1954-55	---	---	24½	26	24-24½	23-24	25-25½	20-23	---	23½	---	20-22
1955-56	---	---	27	29-31	30	26-27	28-28½	---	---	---	---	28-30½
1956-57	28-30	28	29-30	25-25½	24-25	23-23½	27-30	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58	---	21	20	19½-20½	20-20½							
	(h) Live, heavy type hens, Iowa, first Friday of month 1/											
1953-54	---	---	34½-35½	33-34	34½-35½	38-38½	39-40	---	---	---	---	---
1954-55	---	---	28	30¼-30½	29-30	32½-33	35-35½	---	27½	---	---	---
1955-56	---	32-33	30½-31½	34	37	33	32-34	---	---	---	---	28-28½
1956-57	27½-28	28	28½	26-26½	27½-28	27-27½	28-28½	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58	---	21½-22	23	22-23	23-24							

1/ Or next date when quotation is available.

Table 16.-Turkeys for breeding: Farmers' intentions toward January 1 numbers, and actual numbers, 1956 to date

	1956			1957			1958 intentions for Jan. 1 1/		
	Intentions for Jan. 1	Breeders on hand, Jan. 1		Intentions for Jan. 1	Breeders on hand, Jan. 1		Light breeds	Heavy breeds	
		As reported	As a percent of year earlier		As reported	As a percent of year earlier		White	Other
	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
				(a). Light breeds					
New York	100	1	100	150	1	100	2/		
Pennsylvania	104	9	47	96	8	89	88		
Ohio	117	40	103	100	36	90	111		
Michigan	45	3	38	100	2	67	2/		
Wisconsin	94	6	86	100	3	50	2/		
Minnesota	130	35	70	80	32	91	110		
Iowa	80	4	100	175	4	100	2/		
Missouri	94	38	88	70	32	84	50		
Virginia	94	98	100	85	113	115	115		
South Carolina	65	4	33	85	3	75	2/		
Oklahoma	133	7	117	85	5	71	120		
Texas	130	35	65	155	38	109	50		
Washington	60	6	60	71	5	83	67		
Oregon	91	17	74	102	18	106	75		
California	104	35	80	110	38	109	25		
Total	107	338	81	97	338	100	87		
				(b). Heavy breeds					
New York	100	41	89	90	41	100		90	105
Pennsylvania	100	54	110	106	55	102		62	91
Ohio	107	116	116	116	123	106		118	87
Michigan	87	63	97	99	60	95		46	87
Wisconsin	116	56	114	120	67	120		77	2/
Minnesota	116	263	128	125	320	122		97	110
Iowa	118	96	112	121	121	126		100	122
Missouri	105	144	118	110	155	108		50	75
Virginia	106	62	109	130	111	179		50	108
South Carolina	105	63	107	92	57	90		2/	112
Oklahoma	115	45	102	124	55	122		65	115
Texas	131	260	116	117	304	117		60	90
Washington	105	72	107	106	77	107		71	107
Oregon	107	214	114	112	236	110		2/	102
California	114	675	113	109	804	119		75	101
Total	113	2,224	120	115	2,586	116		78	100

1/ Farmers' October intentions to hold turkey breeders at beginning of following year as a percentage of holdings of year before.

2/ Not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 17 --Turkeys: Composition of storage stocks, available data, September 1954 to date

Class of turkey and type of holding	Unit	Reported holdings							
		September 30				January 31			
		1954	1955	1956 1/	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
		(a) Percentage of total reported holdings							
Eviscerated tom turkeys	Percent	41	30	33	60	73	72	74	79
Eviscerated hen turkeys	Percent	46	55	56	33	8	18	17	16
Eviscerated broiler-fryer type turkeys	Percent	7	13	10	6	3	4	5	4
N. Y. dressed tom turkeys	Percent	5	1	1	2/	15	4	3	1
N. Y. dressed hen turkeys	Percent	1	1	1	2/	1	2	1	2/
		(b) Holdings, by weight							
Size of sample on which percentages are based	Million pounds	50	48	59	97	87	80	70	108
Total U. S. cold-storage holdings, same date	Million pounds	78	77	98	150	125	124	96	170

1/ Do not add to 100 due to rounding.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table 18.- Turkeys raised and related data; available data, 1930 to date

Year	Absolute numbers			Change from preceding year						
				Number			Percent			
	Turkeys raised	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised 2/	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/	Turkeys raised 2/	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Farmers' intentions to raise turkeys	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/
	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1930	17	11.2		-1	1.9		-6	15		
1931	18	10.7		1	-0.5		5	-4		
1932	22	14.6		4	3.9		22	36		
1933	23	11.7		1	-2.9		4	-20		
1934	22	8.0		-2	-3.7		-7	-32		
1935	21	7.6		-1	-.4		-4	-5		
1936	28	12.2		7	4.6		34	61		
1937	26	6.6	3.5	-2	-5.6		-8	-46		
1938	27	10.7	3.2	1	4.1	-0.3	4	62	6	-7
1939	34	12.5	3.9	7	1.8	.7	25	17	27	21
1940	34	9.4	4.6	3/	-3.1	.7	1	-25	5	18
1941	33	9.4	3.8	-1	0	-.8	-4	0	-3	-16
1942	33	10.1	4.0	3/	.7	.1	3/	7	8	3
1943	32	12.4	3.9	-1	2.3	-.1	-2	23	12	-2
1944	35	11.3	4.2	3	-1.1	.3	10	-9	2	8
1945	43	11.8	4.5	8	.5	.3	22	4	8	7
1946	40	11.1	4.8	-3	-.7	.3	-6	-6	-5	7
1947	34	10.2	3.8	-6	-.9	-1.1	-15	-8	-16	-22
1948	32	7.7	2.5	-2	-2.5	-1.2	-7	-25	-18	-33
1949	41	13.1	3.1	10	5.4	.6	31	70	25	24
1950	44	10.2	3.3	3	-2.9	.1	7	-22	1	4
1951	53	9.0	3.2	9	-1.2	-.1	20	-12	1	-2
1952	62	9.2	3.7	9	.2	.5	17	2	11	15
1953	60	8.2	4/ 3.2	-3	-1.0	-.5	-4	-11	-8	-14
1954	68	9.1	4/ 3.1	8	.9	.1	13	11	7	-2
1955	66	7.5	4/ 3.0	-2	-1.6	-.1	-3	-18	-4	-3
1956	5/ 77	9.0	4/ 3.2	11	1.5	.2	17	20	16	7
1957 6/	81	7.5	4/ 3.6	4	-1.5	.4	5	-17	10	12

1/ Weighted average of monthly ratios as follows: 1930-44, preceding October, 1; preceding November, 4; preceding December, 4; January, 1. 1945 to date, preceding October, 2; preceding November, 4; preceding December, 3; January, 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Change smaller than 0.5. 4/ 1953: 2.692 million heavy and .470 million light hens; 1954: 2.438 and .657; 1955: 2.479 and .533; 1956: 2.775 and .456; 1957: 3.170 and .447

5/ Revised.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 19.- Prices of poultry feeds and ingredients, by months, United States, 1955 to date

Month	Index of prices paid by farmers for feed (1947-49=100)			Price per hundredweight: Value of — Poultry ration 1/			Soybean meal 2/			Corn 3/		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
				Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Jan.	97	87	91	3.80	3.39	3.58	3.92	3.09	3.06	2.50	2.07	2.20
Feb.	97	87	91	3.80	3.40	3.56	3.80	3.02	2.92	2.50	2.11	2.12
Mar	96	87	90	3.76	3.42	3.55	3.62	2.90	2.91	2.43	2.14	2.14
Apr.	95	88	90	3.73	3.51	3.54	3.49	3.21	2.84	2.43	2.36	2.16
May	94	91	90	3.74	3.62	3.53	3.21	3.54	2.84	2.50	2.48	2.20
June	93	90	87	3.69	3.63	3.48	3.12	3.60	2.79	2.50	2.54	2.18
July	91	90	87	3.63	3.64	3.47	3.23	3.31	2.90	2.50	2.55	2.20
Aug.	89	91	87	3.54	3.66	3.47	3.25	3.16	3.22	2.32	2.59	2.20
Sept.	87	91	86	3.47	3.65	3.43	3.54	2.90	3.12	2.21	2.55	2.05
Oct.	87	89	85	3.44	3.53	3.37	3.34	2.86	2.90	2.04	2.12	1.89
Nov.	86	90		3.36	3.54		2.99	2.94		1.95	2.16	
Dec.	87	91		3.38	3.56		3.06	2.91		2.05	2.18	
Average	92	89		3.61	3.55		3.38	3.12		2.33	2.32	

Month	Price per hundredweight 4/: Laying mash			Scratch grains			Broiler mash		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Jan.	4.77	4.36	4.49	4.28	3.93	4.13	5.20	4.79	4.93
Feb.	4.76	4.36	4.51	4.29	3.93	4.11	5.18	4.81	4.96
Mar.	4.74	4.36	4.48	4.28	3.95	4.11	5.15	4.81	4.93
Apr.	4.70	4.42	4.48	4.25	4.05	4.11	5.13	4.91	4.95
May	4.68	4.57	4.46	4.27	4.14	4.10	5.08	5.02	4.91
June	4.62	4.57	4.42	4.24	4.14	4.06	5.02	5.06	4.87
July	4.60	4.58	4.42	4.21	4.16	4.05	5.02	5.08	4.87
Aug.	4.53	4.57	4.43	4.14	4.19	4.03	4.95	5.10	4.91
Sept.	4.45	4.55	4.41	4.04	4.18	3.98	4.85	5.05	4.89
Oct.	4.47	4.49	4.52	4.01	4.13	3.92	4.88	4.97	4.83
Nov.	4.38	4.47		3.94	4.11		4.77	4.91	
Dec.	4.36	4.48		3.93	4.11		4.78	4.94	
Average	4.59	4.48		4.16	4.08		5.00	4.95	

1/ Purchased feeds at prices paid by farmers; homegrown feeds valued at current prices received by farmers.

2/ 44 percent protein, average wholesale price per hundredweight, bagged, at Chicago.

3/ Average price received by farmers, converted from cents per bushel.

4/ Average price paid by farmers.

Table 20.- Demand factors bearing upon poultry product prices, per capita disappearance, and retail prices, annual, 1940 to date

Year	Total population July 1, (including armed forces overseas) 1/	Employment: average number of people employed	Per capita disposable income	BLS consumer price index, (1947-49 =100)	Civilian per capita disappearance 2/			U. S. average prices				
						Ready-to-cook basis		Received by farmers			Retail (AMS)	
					Eggs	Chicken	Turkey	Eggs, per dozen	Per pound (live) All chickens	Per pound (live) Turkeys	Eggs, per dozen	Chickens, per pound 3/
	Millions	Millions	Dollars		Number	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1940	132.1	47.5	576	59.9	319	14.1	2.9	18.0	13.9	15.2	30.1	28.1
1941	133.4	50.4	697	62.9	311	15.4	2.9	23.5	16.3	19.9	36.6	30.2
1942	134.9	53.8	871	69.7	318	17.7	3.0	30.0	19.8	27.5	45.1	36.1
1943	136.7	54.5	977	74.0	347	23.0	2.7	37.1	25.3	32.7	53.8	41.5
1944	138.4	54.0	1,060	75.2	354	20.4	2.7	32.5	24.9	33.9	51.1	41.7
1945	139.9	52.8	1,075	76.9	402	21.6	3.5	37.7	27.0	33.7	54.6	43.1
1946	141.4	55.3	1,126	83.4	379	19.4	3.7	37.6	29.0	36.3	55.3	48.7
1947	144.1	58.0	1,173	95.5	383	18.1	3.6	45.3	28.2	36.5	65.8	51.1
1948	146.6	59.4	1,280	102.8	389	18.3	3.1	47.2	32.3	46.8	68.4	56.7
1949	149.2	58.7	1,261	101.8	383	19.6	3.3	45.2	26.6	35.2	65.9	53.8
1950	151.7	60.0	1,359	102.8	389	20.6	4.1	36.3	24.9	32.9	57.1	58.5
1951	154.4	61.0	1,464	111.0	392	21.7	4.4	47.7	27.0	37.5	69.7	61.3
1952	157.0	61.3	1,512	113.5	390	22.1	4.7	41.6	26.2	33.6	63.6	61.6
1953	159.6	62.2	1,568	114.4	379	21.9	4.8	47.7	25.3	33.7	66.8	60.0
1954	162.4	61.2	1,567	114.8	376	22.8	5.3	36.6	21.1	28.8	56.2	54.2
1955	165.3	63.2	1,635	114.5	371	21.4	5.0	38.9	23.4	30.2	58.1	56.2
1956 4/	168.2	65.0	1,708	116.2	369	24.7	5.2	38.7	18.8	27.2	57.6	49.0
1957 5/	171.2	65.4	1,758	120.2	360	25.3	5.8					

1/ Not adjusted for underenumeration.
2/ Based on population not adjusted for underenumeration.
3/ 1940-49, all chicken; 1950 to date, ready-to-cook broilers and fryers.
4/ Revised.
5/ Preliminary estimates as of November 1.

Table 21.- Eggs and poultry: Production and related factors compared with United States population, 1930 to date

Year	Population, July 1 1/	Index of population, July 1 (1947-49=100)	Index of poultry and egg production (1947-49=100)	Potential layers, Jan. 1	Eggs produced on farms	Chickens raised, excluding specialized broilers	Sales and farm consumption of chickens				Turkeys raised
							From farm flocks		From specialized broiler production	Total	
							Young birds	Mature birds			
	Mil.			Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1930	123.1	84.0	66	420	39,067	777	435	298		733	17
1931	124.0	84.6	64	402	38,532	709	377	283		660	18
1932	124.8	85.1	62	386	36,298	736	394	271		665	22
1933	125.6	85.7	63	391	35,514	750	411	285		696	23
1934	126.4	86.2	60	385	34,429	644	340	282	34	656	22
1935	127.2	86.8	59	350	33,609	658	349	235	43	627	21
1936	128.1	87.4	63	363	34,534	715	376	254	53	683	28
1937	128.8	87.9	65	380	37,564	601	288	279	68	635	26
1938	129.8	88.5	64	353	37,356	651	315	239	82	636	27
1939	130.9	89.3	69	376	38,843	697	348	254	106	708	34
1940	132.1	90.1	71	393	39,707	634	296	275	143	714	34
1941	133.4	91.0	76	381	41,894	745	384	226	192	802	33
1942	134.9	92.0	87	428	48,610	844	442	245	228	915	33
1943	136.7	93.2	101	489	54,547	1,001	565	309	285	1,159	32
1944	138.4	94.4	104	524	58,537	832	445	345	274	1,064	35
1945	139.9	95.4	106	474	56,221	890	483	309	366	1,158	43
1946	141.4	96.5	102	473	55,962	738	374	328	293	995	40
1947	144.1	98.3	99	431	55,384	719	372	281	310	963	34
1948	146.6	100.0	96	418	54,899	615	279	276	371	926	32
1949	149.2	101.8	105	399	56,154	705	352	245	513	1,110	41
1950	151.7	103.5	111	424	58,954	620	286	275	631	1,192	44
1951	154.4	105.3	118	399	58,063	623	294	250	789	1,333	53
1952	157.0	107.1	117	397	58,068	561	259	242	861	1,362	62
1953	159.6	108.9	118	373	57,891	548	228	238	947	1,413	60
1954	162.4	110.8	124	371	58,933	540	225	235	1,048	1,508	68
1955	165.3	112.8	122	369	59,496	462	158	227	1,092	1,477	66
1956 3/	168.2	114.7	134	360	61,042	479	172	217	1,345	1,734	77
1957	4/171.2	4/116.8	4/137	3/371	4/61,000	3/394					3/81

1/ Total, including armed forces overseas and not adjusted for underenumeration. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated.

Table 22.- Gross income from poultry and eggs, 1940 to date

Year	Eggs		Farm chickens		Turkeys		Commercial broilers 2/ 3/	Totals 4/			Other poultry 7/
	Value of sales	Value of consumption on farms 1/	Value of sales	Value of consumption on farms 1/	Value of sales	Value of consumption on farms 1/		Value of sales	Value of consumption on farms 1/ 5/	Gross income 6/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1940	467.8	114.6	195.9	89.9	77.0	2.6	71.6	812.3	207.1	1,019.4	17
1941	663.4	144.2	261.0	106.6	97.6	3.0	103.0	1,124.9	253.9	1,378.8	21
1942	1,017.7	179.1	383.6	126.6	143.7	3.5	154.6	1,699.6	309.2	2,008.8	29
1943	1,445.6	222.2	688.2	163.9	158.4	3.8	238.3	2,530.4	390.0	2,920.4	48
1944	1,365.3	205.6	626.9	152.6	195.8	3.6	235.3	2,423.2	361.8	2,785.0	48
1945	1,518.1	233.3	676.6	175.4	241.4	4.0	327.1	2,763.1	412.6	3,175.7	58
1946	1,507.9	235.1	639.2	175.1	268.5	4.4	288.6	2,704.2	414.6	3,118.8	54
1947	1,813.2	264.6	567.8	159.3	231.5	4.3	302.2	2,914.7	428.1	3,242.8	47
1948	1,883.8	261.3	542.7	168.1	257.4	5.3	405.2	3,089.0	434.7	3,523.7	50
1949	1,856.9	246.0	496.6	146.8	263.1	4.3	442.5	3,059.1	397.2	3,456.2	55
1950	1,578.6	193.9	413.4	124.4	265.7	3.9	532.7	2,790.4	322.3	3,112.7	52
1951	2,062.4	235.3	447.5	132.9	347.1	4.2	689.3	3,546.3	372.4	3,918.8	63
1952	1,801.2	200.5	361.9	110.8	352.5	4.0	756.2	3,271.8	315.3	3,587.0	52
1953	2,073.4	215.7	349.8	102.6	336.5	4.0	786.3	3,545.9	322.3	3,868.2	60
1954	1,627.4	168.0	252.9	79.7	330.8	3.6	746.9	2,958.0	251.3	3,209.3	58
1955	1,747.4	176.2	228.3	81.2	325.3	3.4	844.0	3,145.0	260.8	3,405.9	55
1956 8/	1,789.5	176.7	191.9	72.9	339.5	3.3	839.7	3,160.6	252.9	3,413.5	61
1957 9/	1,800		215		320		860			3,200	

1/ Consumed in households of farm producers.
2/ Value of production.
3/ Includes consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of production.
4/ Obtained from unrounded figures.
5/ For eggs, farm chickens, and turkeys only.
6/ Value of sales plus home consumption.
7/ Not included in totals shown in previous columns.
8/ Preliminary.
9/ Estimated.

Table 23 .- Eggs: Prices, per capita consumption, and disposable income, available data, 1910 to date

Year	Per capita consumption		As reported			Adjusted for price level 1947-49 dollars		
			Average egg price, per dozen		Per capita disposable income	Average egg price, per dozen		Per capita disposable income
	Shell	Total	Received by farmers	Retail, AMS		Received by farmers 1/	Retail, AMS 2/	
	Eggs	Eggs	Cents	Cents	Dollars	Cents	Cents	Dollars
1910		306	20.9			55.0		
1911		329	17.5			50.0		
1912		312	20.2			54.6		
1913		303	19.4			51.1		
1914		295	20.5		350	55.4		816
1915		313	19.4		368	52.4		848
1916		299	22.1		425	50.2		912
1917		281	31.8		505	48.2		922
1918		284	36.0		557	47.4		866
1919		303	41.3	62.7	631	51.6		853
1920		299	43.5	68.2	654	55.8		763
1921		300	28.3	50.3	508	61.5		665
1922		316	25.0	43.7	541	52.1		756
1923		326	26.5	45.8	616	51.0		845
1924		324	26.7	46.9	610	50.4		834
1925		318	30.4	51.1	636	52.4		848
1926		339	28.9	47.8	651	53.5		861
1927		342	25.1	44.7	645	48.3		869
1928		338	28.1	46.2	653	51.1		891
1929		334	29.8	48.6	682	54.2	74.1	930
1930		331	23.7	40.6	604	51.5	65.1	846
1931		333	17.6	31.4	515	55.0	61.1	792
1932		313	14.2	26.8	390	59.2	62.6	668
1933		296	13.8	25.2	364	53.1	60.6	658
1934		289	17.0	29.0	411	51.5	62.5	719
1935		280	23.4	34.5	459	58.5	69.4	782
1936		289	21.8	34.0	517	51.9	67.9	872
1937		308	21.3	33.2	551	47.3	63.7	897
1938	293	310	20.3	32.5	506	56.4	67.1	839
1939	294	313	17.4	29.2	538	49.7	62.0	906
1940	300	319	18.0	30.1	576	48.6	63.0	962
1941	300	311	23.5	36.6	697	51.1	70.1	1,108
1942	306	318	30.0	45.1	871	50.8	73.6	1,250
1943	328	347	37.1	53.8	977	52.3	78.8	1,320
1944	327	354	32.5	51.1	1,060	44.5	75.8	1,410
1945	379	402	37.7	54.6	1,075	49.6	79.2	1,398
1946	359	379	37.6	55.3	1,126	43.2	70.0	1,350
1947	359	383	45.3	65.8	1,173	44.4	68.6	1,228
1948	361	389	47.2	68.4	1,280	44.5	65.7	1,245
1949	358	383	45.2	65.9	1,261	49.1	65.9	1,239
1950	364	389	36.3	57.1	1,359	38.2	56.4	1,322
1951	365	392	47.7	69.7	1,464	43.0	61.9	1,319
1952	362	390	41.6	63.6	1,512	39.2	55.5	1,332
1953	354	379	47.7	66.8	1,568	50.2	59.2	1,371
1954	351	376	36.6	56.2	1,567	39.8	49.9	1,365
1955	346	371	38.9	58.1	1,635	44.7	52.4	1,428
1956	344	369	38.7	57.7	1,708	44.5	51.7	1,470
1957 4/		360						

1/ Deflated by index of prices received by farmers. 2/ Deflated by BLS index of retail food prices. 3/ Deflated by BLS index of consumer prices. 4/ Estimated.

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